THE SECRETARY'S SCHEDULE OF SOUND-MONEY SPEECHES.

RUMOR HAS IT THAT HE WILL RETURN TO THE OLD WILDCAT BANKING SYSTEM SCHEME-

SENATOR BLACKBURN'S UTTERANCES.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 17.-The statement that the Adcrats of the South into confusion by a demonstration in favor of the repeal of the tax on State bank note circulation, and that Secretary Carlisle is to fire the opening guns in his speeches in Kentucky and Memphis, is rather amusing than otherwise to men who remember that President Cleve-land strongly favored that scheme last fall, and that every draft of a "currency reform" bill made or approved by Secretary Carlisie and indorsed by the President contained a provision of the repeal of the tax. The House of Representatives, with a Demo-eratic majority of about ninety, refused to repeal the tax, and the Democratic Senate would undoubtedly have taken the same ground if the question had come before it. Of course both President Cleveand and Secretary Carlisle know that the LIVth Congress will never consent to a return to the of a "wildcat" banking system, and it would be the height of folly for the latter to dis-

money speeches that he is to deliver next week. There is only one honest, manly course him to pursue. He must face the music, and confess that his judgment was at fault while he sat in Congress and that he has discovered his error, or he must lose the respect of thousands of Democrats in his native State who have believed in his candor and conscientiousness. There is no doubt that Mr. Carlisle keenly feels the embarrassments that sur-round and confront him. The news from Kentucky by no means reassuring, and he has been con siderably disturbed to-day on account of reported utterances of Senator Blackburn, which are construed by some of his friends as a personal attack upon him. One of the latter, who is described as "a prominent official of the Treasury Department perhaps be Chief Clerk Carlisle-is quoted as sav-

cuss the scheme as a practical one in the sound-

perhaps be Chief Cierk Carlisle—is quoted as saying:

Senator Blackburn's course is in very bad taste, and those of Mr. Carlisle's friends who know the two men best believe that the Senator lost his head and gave undoubted expression to his own weakness by leaving the chief question of controversy and launching out in a personal attack on the man whose arguments he feared he could not successfully answer before the voters of Kentucky. Blackburn has thought to swim with the popular tide in Kentucky by taking up the cause of free sliver. He has by this time learned that the public sentiment in that State is not all one way, by any means, and he has lost his head and endeavored to do by personal abuse what he could not accomplish by arguments. It would be well for Mr. Blackburn to remember that in 1855 his election to the Senate was the result of Mr. Carlisle's course in keeping out of the race. There was a deallock in the Legislature at Frankfort. The fight was between John S. Williams, for re-election, and Blackburn who was aspiring to Senatorial honors. Blackburn entered the race with but twenty votes, and all of Mr. Carlisle's friends were holding back thinking that he would be induced to enter the race. Mr. Carlisle's friends were holding back thinking that he would be induced to enter the race. Mr. Carlisle's for allow his name to be used that Blackburn marshailed enough votes to come in a winner. It was in Mr. Carlisle's power at any time to have relegated Blackburn to the background.

This has what many people would regard as "the treat Kentucky Tayor." It really means, however.

This has what many people would regard as "the true Kentucky flavor." It really means, however, only that the ante-convention Democratic campaign in that State is going to be an exceedingly lively and a somewhat hard one, as far as the use of language is concerned. Secretary Carlisle will leave Washington to-morrow for Covington, where he will define his views on the money question on Monday night. On Thursday he will speak at Memphis, on Baturday he will address an audience at Bowling

The United States, it is stated, holds practically

Some men become famous in a day.

tion, commands the praise of the world.

purifier."

thought

A brave deed, a great victory, a grand inven

We submit that had you never heard of Hood's

That one cure is sufficient to convince me

Sarsaparilla until you read the following state-

Hood's Sarsaparilla is one of the greatest discov-

eries of the age; it is indeed a wonderful blood

"There Are Others."

use of Hood's Sarsaparilla has had marvellous

The greater proves the less.

cures in medical history.

Just hear Mrs. Edwards's story:

\*C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

Yes, literally, thousands of them, in which the

In selecting your Spring Medicine to purify

in deciding upon Hood's Sarsaparilla, whose

merit is established by the most remarkable

"Suspension Bridge, N. Y., March 5, 1895.

"Dear Sirs:-I want to say, through God's

blessing Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me

what no physician or other medicine could, after

nearly 20 years of constant suffering. After the

birth of my last child in 1874 I had milk leg, and

dreadful sores broke out on my left limb, causing

me such suffering that many times it was

I Could Not Live.

The most careful attention and prescriptions

from family physician gave only temporary re-

lief. I was obliged to keep boarders, and when

doing my work would stand on my right leg and

rest the other in a chair. This brought on sore-

ness and rheumatism in my right hip, caused by

overstraining the muscles and nerves. Then my

feet became poisoned by wearing red stockings,

and in 24 hours a running sore broke out on one

ankle. What I suffered no tengue can tell, and

Life Was a Continual Misery,

ment of Mrs. Edwards, you would say at once:

The Standard American Toilet Soap,

## Cashmere Bouquet.

Green, and on the following Tuesday he will make his last speech, according to his present arrangements, at Louisville. While these events are in progress, the opposing candidates will be at work, and withal the next ten days will be exceedingly eventful in the Blue Grass State.

NO RELIEF FOR TREASURY OFFICIALS. THE DEFICIT GAINING ON THEM-COLLECTIONS HER UNFOUNDED DEMAND REGARDING THE UNDER THE INCOME TAX LAW.

Washington, May 17 (Special).-The Treasury receipts from customs fell off again to-day and the receipts on account of internal revenue did not materially increase. The total receipts for the day amounted to \$996,449-\$481,553 from customs, \$386,428 from internal taxation and the balance from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures amounted to \$1,202,765, leaving a balance of \$216,315 on the wrong side of the ledger. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the fiscal year to date amounts to \$51,978,362. The hope expressed by Treasury offi-cials two weeks ago that the May receipts would balance the May expenditures is not so strong now as it was then, despite the fact that most of the interest due this month has been paid and that the payments on account of pensions have amounted to \$10,550,000 since the last day of April.

Bureau, from figures compiled by Commissioner Miller, collected \$44,506 34 on account of the income tax and for the last three months \$73,164 13, as follows: From persons, \$55,521 54; from corporations, \$16,642 59.

The total collections from internal recent During the month of April the Internal Revenue

tions, \$16,642 59.

The total collections from internal revenue sources for the last ten months of the current fiscal year foot up \$120,652,071, an increase over 1834 of \$1,511,724.

The principal sources of revenue are stated: Spirits, \$69,356,578, an increase of \$420,385; tobacco, \$24,578,986, an increase of \$935,743; fermented liquors, \$24,884,124, a decrease of \$93,502; oleomargarine, \$1,261,938, a decrease of \$3572,046.

NO MONETARY CONFERENCE PROBABLE. THE PRUSSIAN DIET'S RESOLUTION-THE UNITED

STATES IS READY TO JOIN IN AT ANY TIME. Washington, May 17.-Inquiry in well-informed circles elicits the information that Count von Mirbach, through whose instrumentality the resolution looking to the calling of an international monetary conference by the German Government was passed by the Prussian Diet yesterday, is regarded as the by the Prussian Diet yesterday, is regarded as the Bland of the German Empire. Count von Mir-bach is also a member of the Reichstag, and by that body several months ago he secured the passage of a similar resolution. He is said to be the principal representative in Germany of the Agrarian element, which, like the same population

It is not regarded as likely in diplomatic circles here that the German Government will call such a conference. Such resolutions are no more manda-tory in Germany than they are in this country, the usual pursuas being to enlist the co-operation of the Government in the matter at issue, but The German Government, it is said, is satisfied that no practical result can follow the deliberations that no practical result can follow the deliberations of an international conference. Germany believes that Great Britain will not be represented at such a conference, and if represented will not consent to a ratio which would be satisfactory to other countries interested. Those cognizant of the views of the Government, therefore, assert that Germany feels that it would be useless to invite other nations to participate in a monetary conference which it is thought can be productive of no beneficial results.

ever getting better, and had I been possessed of

amputated. The flesh on my ankle became badly

eaten and the bone was visible in places. My

finger and toe nalls came off and my hair came

out profusely. For years I did not know what a

night's sleep was without some opiate prescribed

by the doctor to deaden the pain. I lived in tor-

ment, fearing death yet dreading life all the

I Would Try It.

My druggist, Mr. Hutley, told me it would re-

quire many bottles to cure, as my case was so

deepseated and I was so much run down. This

encouraged me to take the medicine faithfully.

first bottle, but when taking the fourth I post-

tively knew I was being helped. Gradually the

sores on both legs healed, the discharge ceased

New Flesh Began to Form.

New nalls came on my fingers and toes, new hair

came on my head, and as I continued with

Hood's Sarsaparilla my limb's in time became

completely cured. I have taken about twenty

bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I know that

I owe my recovery entirely to this medicine. I

have never had any pain or lost an hour's sleep

on account of the troubles I have mentioned

The Blessing of Which

I ascribe to Hood's Sarsaparilla. For Hood's

Olive Ointment I have also words of praise. It

gave the most soothing relief to the inflamed

flesh of any ointment or lotion applied. I hope

every sufferer whose complaint is in any way

affected by impure blood will give Hood's Sarsa-

parilla a fair trial. I feel very grateful for the

wonderful benefit it has been to me, and wish its

proprietors continued success." Mrs. Cynthia A. Edwards, 1108 Ontario Avenue.

**Druggist Huntley** 

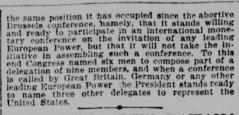
says: "Mrs. Edwards is well known. For years

rilla I decided that

since October, 1892,

your blood you are following the highest wisdom | There was no marked change while taking the

and



IS ENGLAND AFTER HAWAII!

EVEN SOME ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS ADMIT THE POSSIBILITY OF THIS.

CRIMINALS RICKARD AND WALKER-THE

PRESIDENT SAID TO HAVE "AS-SURANCES" IN THE MATTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, May 17.—Has England new designs upon Hawaii? Is her contention that the Honolulu criminals, Rickard and Walker, are British subjects the excuse upon which to resume intrigue in that direction? There are many well-informed persons in Washington, including some officials of the Administration, strange as it may seem, who believe that these questions might be answered affirma-

As might be expected, in view of past experience the President is calm on the situation. He be-lieves that England is a good, friendly neighbor, and he is giving no serious thought to the news that Lord Kimberley has made the claim upon President Dole's Government that two men con-victed in the recent trials in Honolulu are subjects of Great Britain, and are not therefore amenable to Hawaiian jurisdiction. Officials at the State Department are equally serene. They say that there is no cause for anxiety. They admit that Lord Kimberley's claim is not sound and that Hawaii can dispose of it by replying that in law Rickard and Walker are intelligent men, and are presumed to have known the force of an oath of allegiance of King Kalakaua. That is, they seem to realize that the contention of Great Britain had no solid foundation, but they are not alarmed at the claim having been made and the prospect that English vessels will soon be off Honolulu demanding the re-lease of two convicted criminals.

This calm view of the situation is not taken by

officials, who, remembering England's past course, officials, who, remember are persuaded that that country's intentions in Hawaii are not neighborly. The impression is growing that Great Britain is now pursuing a policy which is of great moment to herself and in-jurious to the interests of the United States. It is believed that this policy was deliberately drawn up, and that the end in view is a foothold in Hawaii. Late reports from Honolulu show that the affairs of the republic are slightly disturbed,

the affairs of the republic are signify disturbed, and Lord Kimberley has apparently taken advan-tage of this fact in making his claim.

Coming closely after the landing of the British marines at Corinto, there is significance in England's latest steps in the Pacific. It 's a well-known fact that she seeks to maintain the rights she has under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in Nicaragua. In enforcing the payment of the smart money

under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in Nicaragua. In enforcing the payment of the smart money by Nicaragua, she found that she could proceed without interference from the United States under President Cleveland's Administration. She thus established a precedent of following her own inclinations with respect to the American Continent, and established her rights in Central America to her own satisfaction. Hawail is, of course, the important northern outpost which guards the proposed Nicaraguan Canai. Having treaty privileges equal to those of this country in Nicaragua, Great Britain, to be master of the situation, must possess the islands. Many well-informed persons believe that all this has been considered by Lord Kimberley, and that his claim in behalf of Rickari and Waiser, empty in lew and fact, is the initial step in a programme of aggrandizement in Hawaii.

If such is the case, England will meet with no opposition on the part of the Administration until it is too late. The Administration, blind as usual, it is too late. The Administration, blind as usual, it is too late. The Administration, blind as usual, it is too late. The Administration, blind as usual, it is too late. The Administration, blind as usual, it is too late. The Administration, blind as usual, who have the work of the Administration until it is too late. The Administration, blind as usual, who have the work of the Administration of the Administration until it is too late. The Administration, blind as usual, who have that the looked upon the part of the Administration until it is too late. The Administration, blind as usual, who have the work of the Administration with the proposition on the part of the Administration until it is too late. The Administration, blind as usual, who have the administration of the Administration until it is too late. The Administration him as usual. More than his chain and that he looked upon the part of the Administration until it is too late. The Administration him as usual, and the proposition on the part of the Ad

IT HAD ITS ORIGIN IN A PARAGRAPH PUBLISHED IN A NATIVE PAPER WEEKS AGO.

Washington, May 17.-The report which appeared in a San Francisco paper yesterlay, and which was telegraphed East last night, that Mr. Thurston, who was until recently the Hawalian Minister to the United States, is advocating a restoration of the monarchy in Honolulu, had its origin in a paragraph published in a native newspaper weeks

Copies of Honolulu papers received here bearing date April 17, refer to reports prevalent among the natives that Mr. Thurston was to head a movement in favor of restoring Queen Liliuokalani, but the references were all made in a jocular spirit,

Mr. Thurston has been for years a stanch Republican. He was the chairman of the Commission which came to Washington, shortly after the overthrow of the monarchy, to secure the annexation of the islands to the United States. He was one of the leaders in the movement which estab-lished the Republic in Hawaii, and as a reward for his political activity was sent to this country as Minister, this being the most importan; diplomatic post within the gift of his Government. He is now living in Honolulu, engaged in the practice of law, and his friends here say that he is still the same ardent Republican as of old, and that reports to the contrary are unworthy of notice. Boston, May 17,—Gorman D. Gilman, Hawailan

Consul, publishes the following regarding the reported seriously unsettled condition of affairs in

Honoidius:

I received by the last mail that reached here from Honoidius six letters from different correspondents, all of them active, Intelligent business and professional men, representing large financial interests. The dates were to the very last of April. Not a single word of alarm or general arxiety was expressed in any one of them. Minister Thurston was back on his native soil, and no new volcanie eruptions in political life were manifested. President Dole and the Minister were off with a jolly party, including officers of the U.S. S. Philadelphia, on their yachts to Pearl Harbor. I have all the late Honoibilu papers up to May 2, in none of which. Government or Opposition, are any fears manifested of revolution or dissolution.

One correspondent writes me, April 29: "Mattera are quiet here now, and if people would only tell the truth, we would have nothing to fear." Another writes: "A special correspondent here has been made to apologize for his wrong statements in his correspondence to the East." Another: "—— has been sent out here for no other purpose, apparently, then to falisfy the present condition of things here and decry the Government."

It would seem to the friends of the Hawaiian Republic that its enemies, whether at Honoibilu or in San Francisco, having failed at every point to destroy the good government which has been established in Hawaii, based on republican principles, are turning to detraction, misrepresentation and falsehood in an endeavor, which, we believe, will be futile, to alishate the general kindly feeling of the majority of the people of the United States for the young Republic of the West.

ENGLAND AND THE BEHRING SEA PATROL. Washington, May 17.-It is stated on authority that the action of the British Government in refusing longer to permit the securing under seal of the outfit and equipment of British scalers, while it will undoubtedly render the work of the patrol fleet more difficult, as the danger of illegal scaling will be increased, may also add to the inconvenience necessarily experienced by masters of such sealing vessels. No change, however, in the ing and seizure will be necessary, further than to remind them that the failure of a British vessel to secure her arms and equipment under seal is not a violation of the Paris award nor of the British act of Parliament enacted to carry out said award. As already mentioned in these dispatches, the statement emanating from San Francisco that the United States revenue cruiser Commodore Perry had flurried out of port on an important mission, and that she would make all haste possible to reach Behring Sea to prevent the United States cutters already there from seizing armed British versels, as was the original intention, is not founded on fact. The Perry left on her regular cruise to join the pair of fleet. Captain Hooper, of the Rush, the commander of the fleet, received in April, prior to sailing, specific instructions as to the search and solutre of sealing vessels. These instructions have not been changed. a violation of the Paris award nor of the British

THE KATAHDIN NOT UP TO CONTRACT. Washington, May 17.-The armorelad ram Katahdin, it is said, has failed to reach expectations and as a result of the trial run given the vessel by the contractors several days ago some important changes may be necessary. These may be made after experiments which have already been begun

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

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ment will ever succeed in getting the speed out of the vessel that was required and was promised by the designers. According to contract the vessel was the designers. According to contract the vessel was to show a speed of seventeen knots with an expenditure of 4,800 horsepower. On Wednesday during her run the maximum speed reached was 16,25 knots. This was secured only by the extraordinary exertion of 5,500 horsepower, which is beyond the safety limit. The trouble is thought to be due to some fault in the design, as at high speed, the ship digs into the water, and, scooping up hundreds of tons, is compelled to carry this dead weight. Unless some device can be provided to get rid of this water, it is feared the ship can hardly be utilized for the purposes for which she was intended.

PRUSSIA'S INCOME TAX LAW. M'MILLIN AND HIS AFSOCIATES MIGHT HAVE

STUDIED ITS WORKINGS WITH PROFIT. Washington, May 17 (Special).—Of course, it would not have suited the purposes of Benton McMillin and his Democratic-Populistic associates, of the late Ways and Means Committee, who framed the income tax provisions of the Revenue law of 1894, to study the legislation of other countries on the subject. If they had done so, and had profited thereby, the country might have been saved a good deal of uncertainty and vexation, the law itself might have escaped a trial by the Supreme Court, at least until after it had been put into operation, and the Treasury might have obtained revenu which it greatly needed. Mr. McMillin and his associates would have discovered, if they had con suited the Prussian law and its operations, for ex-ample, that all incomes in excess of \$214.20 a year are taxable, so that no complaint of inequality on that score can be made. In the year 1891-95 the tax was assessed upon 2,519,008 persons, and 1,922 societies and corporations, the former contributing \$27,196,811 and the latter \$1,846,272. The total population was 30,387,331, considerably less than one-half the population of the United States, and 21,213,024 were exempt because their incomes amounted to less than 900 marks (\$214.20) each, or because of their foreign

nationality.

The population affected by the tax included 4,702,582 persons living in cities and 4,444,541 in the country, making a total of 2,147,295 individuals represented by 2,575,008 taxpayers, of whom 1,476,509 belonged to cities and 1,102,199 to the country districts. The estimated total income of all the taxpayers amounted to \$1,576,781,808, of which city incomes contributed \$355,578,408, of which city incomes contributed \$355,578,408, of which city incomes contributed \$355,578,407, and country incomes comes contributed \$335,379,017 and country incomes \$440,872,791. The average income was \$634, the aver-age country income \$422, and the general average for both city and country \$516.

The tax assessed upon individuals, amounting to The tax assessed upon individuals, amounting to \$7.196.811, was distributed as follows: For cities, \$20.094.14; for the country, \$7.102.996. The tax of each taxpayer averaged 2.15 per cent in the cities, 2.18 per cent in the cities, 2.28 per cent in the cities, 2.28 per cent in the country, and 1.28 ner cent in general of incomes declared. The tax for each person amounted to \$1.05 in the cities, \$2.32 in the city districts and 38 cents in the country. The general average was \$855 cents to each person. There were only \$31.295 actual taxpayers who had an income of more than 3,000 marks \$6711; of whom \$24.203 resided in cities and \$3.508 in the country. The entire total revenue of these persons was, as respects its source, divided as follows: I From personal property, \$211.288.008, 2. From the country. The entire total revenue of these persons was as respects its source, divided as follows: I From personal property, \$211,318,009. 2. From real estate, \$152,004,003. 3. From commerce, industry and mines, \$227,009,003. 4. From other gainful occupations, \$150,609,579. Total, \$352,321,908. From this total there must be deducted \$100,202,108, representing the interest of the debts and other permanent incumbrances.

More than two-thirds of the entire tax upon the revenue was borne by taxpayers whose income was more than 3,000 marks (\$714), and whose numbers were a little more than 1 per cent of the total population and one-eighth part of the grand total of taxpayers. The distribution of the taxpayers, according to the amount of their incomes, was as follows \$215,20 to \$114, 2,197,712 persons; \$14 to \$1,428, 206,762; \$1,43 to \$1,834, \$25,556, more than \$1,904, 72,033.

A FINE POINT OF POSTAL LAW. INGENIOUS THEORY BY WHICH A THIEVING LET-

Washington, May 17.-A case has been brought to the Supreme Court of the United States from the District Court for Massachusetts which presents an interesting question for decision. John Goode, a letter-carrier employed at the Roxbury station. loston postoffice, was convicted of stealing a letter from the mails intrusted to his care, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. From this he appeals, principally on the ground that the Court refused to give the jury the following charge, which presents the facts in the case:

presents the facts in the case:

If the jury shall find that one Royaton, an inspector employed in the mail service of the United States, wrote the Muldoon letter, so-called, and inclosed said letter, together with two silver certificates for one dollar each and the two-cent postage stamps, in an envelope or covering, and addressed sail envelope or covering to John Muldoon, esc. lid Ziegler-st. Roxbury, Mass. and affixed to the said covering a postage-stamp, which he himself carcelled before said inter got into any postoffice and also stamped said envelope with a postmark of West Cheshire, Conn., upon which he filled in the date, and that John Muldoon was a person not in existence, and that Lid Ziegler-st. was a place not in existence, and after having prepared the said letter, delivered it to another inspector of the Department, and then that inspector took the letter, so postmarked and cancelled, and carried it into the Roxbury station of the Hoston postoffice, from which place it was taken by the defendant, then said letter was not deposited in any postoffice, from which place it was taken by the defendant, then said letter was not deposited in any agent thereof, for the purpose of being transmitted or delivered by any letter-carrier, and was not such a letter as was intended to be conveyed by mail within the meaning of Section 5.467 ft. S., and was not such a mail letter or package as that described and invended by Section 5.467 ft. S., and was not such a mail letter or package as that described and invended by Section 5.467 ft. S., and was not such a mail letter or package as that described and invended by any the Supreme Court, but the members

The exact point here presented has never been passed upon by the Supreme Court, but the members the Court to cases almost parallel have expressed opinions. There were several cases cited by counsel for the defendant in which the courts had held that persons engaged in unlawful business, contraband of the mails, could not be convicted for sendand special agents soliciting them to commit an acwhich would render them hable to punishment. Opinions to that effect have been given by Judger Dillon, Treat and Bellinger, of United States courts, and by a Judge of the Michigan Supreme

At this term of the Supreme Court of the United States the case of William Grimm was decided. had been convicted in St. Louis of using the mails for unlawful traffic, upon evidence fornished in a letter written by himself to a postoffice inspector, who used a facilitious name and address. It was contended that he could not be convicted under that state of facts—the letter being deposited at the instance of the Government and through the solicitation of its officers. Upon this Justice Brewer said: "There has been much discussion of the relations of detectives to crime, and counsel for defendant relies upon several cases eited to support the contention. . But it is unnecessary to multiply authorities. The law was actually violated by the defendant; he placed letters in the post-office which conveyed information as to where obscene matter could be obtained, and the fact that the person addressed, who wrote under assumed rames and received his lettera, was a Government detective in no manner detracts from his guilt." letter written by himself to a postoffice inspector,

SPECULATING ABOUT THE KERSHNER DE-

Washington, May 17 .- The record of the Kershne court-martial will not reach the Navy Department until to-morrow morning, when it will be exhaustively reviewed by Judge-Advocate Lemly before presentation to Secretary Herbert for executive consideration. The prevailing impression among naval officials is that Dr. Kershner will be found not guilty of perjury, and that the findings will also be that his violation of naval regulations in privately corresponding about official matters ha not been of such a character as to merit severe punishment. It is confidently expected that the sentence will not be more severe than a term under suspension, and that he may even escape with a reprimand for the indiscretion.

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226 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. Between 26th and 27th Sts. Established 60 years.

NEWS NOTES AT THE CAPITAL.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY WIKE AGAINST FREE-SILVER AGITATION.

THE FIRST OF THE NEW COREAN STUDENTS-MA-JOR SNIFFEN BACK FROM TEXAS-AN IM-

PORTANT RULING ON THE COPY.

RIGHT ACT.

Washington, May 17 .- The first of the new Corean students to be sent out by the Government for a Western education reached Washington yesterday. as an attaché to the Legation, where he main under the guardianship of Pak Yong Klu, the Chargé d'Affaires, long enough to secure a rudimentary knowledge of the English language, to enable him to take up his studies at some college yet to be selected. He will remain in the United States for ten years, the term decided upon for all the Corean students soon to be sent here. name of the student who has just arrived is Hueng Dong Sik, and he is eighteen years old. Hueng Dong Sik, and he is eighteen years old. His father is one of the most prominent and wealthy men in the hermit kingdom, and was a member of the first Corean delegation which came to this country to ratify the Shufeldt treaty. He has lately been a commissioner of mining industry, with the military rank of lieutenant-general. Young Hueng is an exceedingly bright youth, who had obtained a smattering of our language and customs through acquaintance with American missionaries. He expects to adopt the profession of law. Other boys who will soon come to the United States expect to study medicine, the sciences and the practical arts. Jarng Bong Whan, until a few months ago secretary of legation at Washington, has been appointed sub-secretary of the Department of Justice at Seoul, the Minister of that Department being Pom K. So, who spent ten years in Washington as an exile from his country.

The President to-day appointed Elmer B. Adams

The President to-day appointed Elmer B. Adams District Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, in place of the pres-ent incumbent, who resigned.

Major Culver C. Sniffen, paymaster, U. S. A., reently relieved from his post in Texas and ordered a duty in New-York City, arrived in Washington to duty in New-York City, arrived in Washington, this morning from Texas. Major Sniffen, who is well remembered as a prominent attaché of the official staff at the Executive Mansion during the Administration of General Grant, received a warm welcome from numerous friends, both in private and official station, upon his arrival here to-day. After a brief relaxation in this city he will resume official duties in New-York.

Assistant Secretary Wike, of the Treasury Dehe takes a strong ground against the free-silver agitation, and condemns in strong terms the calling of a convention by the Democratic State Commit-tee of Illinois.

Secretary Hoke Smith to-day approved two clear sts of school indemnity lands in the Kickapoo Indian Reservation, Oklahoma Territory, for the benefit of a State or States that may in the future be made out of the territory. The first list is in the Oklahoma City land district and embraces 54,957 acres, and the other in the Guthrie Land District, comprising 32,711 acres.

The policy of the Agricultural Department in the matter of inducing the importation of live cattle from adjoining countries, notably Mexico, under the recent stress of diminished supply and increased recent stress of diminished supply and increased prices to consumers, has not been modified materially since its adoption, and the Department officials are satisfied with its results. Dr. Salmon, chief of the Burcau of Animal Industry, said to-day that while he could not state exactly the number of cattle that had come into the United States from Mexico, the fact that they were coming, he helievest, exercised an influence upon the markets that tended to benefit the consumer.

Secretary Herbert to-day rendered a decision in cruiser Columbia, who appealed to the Department against Captain Summer's order designating him to serve on a committee to return calls received by wardroom officers under a line officer of less rank than the surgeon. Secretary Herbert supports the appeal, holding with the naval regulations that "on all courts-martial, courts of inquiry, boards of sur-vey and all other boards, line and saft officers take precedence according to rank." The Department therefore instructed Captain Summer to rescind so much of his order constituting the committee as provided for the senior line officer taking charge and calling the duty of such committee official and of a military nature.

The United States Geological Survey furnishes a report on the coal product of the United States for the year 1894, which shows a decrease of nearly 11,500,000 of "short" tons of 2,000 pounds as compared with the product of 1895, and a decrease in value of over \$22,250,000.

A meeting of the board for the examination of inventions for use at United States life-saving stations has been called to assemble in Boston at the Fostoffice Building on Monday, May 27. The mem-Postoffice Building on Monday, May 27. The members of the board are Professor Ceell H. Peabody, Hoston; Captain Charles A. Abbey, United States Revenue Marine, New-York; Captain David A. Lyle, Ordmance Department, Philadelphia; Lieutenant Hyron L. Reed, United States Revenue Marine, Washington, Superintendent Henjamin C. Sparrow, Massachusetts; Superintendent Jerome G. Klah, Michigan; Assistant Superintendent Herbert M. Knowles, Rhode Island.

General Superintendent Kimball, as usual, will attend the sittings of the board.

It was stated to-day at the Interior Department that the Siletz Indian Reservation, in Oregon, will be opened July 25 next.

The Treasury Department has promulgated an impertant opinion by the Department of Justice in-volving the application of the Copyright act of March 3, 1891, and especially Section 7, as to books copyrighted before that act went into effect. The vestion submitted was, "As to whether Section 3 of said act is applicable to books copyrighted prior to the passage of said act; and, if so, whether the exception therein of two copies of copyrighted books is limited to what are known as 'authorized eliions, as claimed by Messrs. Harper & Bros." The opinion is signed by Solicitor-General Conrad

and approved by Attorney-General Olney. In it the following conclusions are arrived at:

following conclusions are arrived at:

1. That Section 3 of the act of March 3, 1891, applies as well to books which have been copyrighted since the passage of the act.

2. That the exceptions in the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import, subject to the duty thereon, not more than two copies of such book at any time, is not limited in its application to the "authorized editions" of such book.

The proclamation of President Cleveland opening settlement the Yankton Reservation in South Dakota, after citing the act of Congress providing for the cession of the lands to the United States and describing the boundaries of the lands so ceded

and describing the boundaries of the lands so ceded, declares "that all of the lands acquired from the Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dacotah Indians by the said agreement, saving and excepting the lands reserved in pursuance of the provisions of said agreement and the act of Congress ratifying the same, will, at and after the hour of 12 o'clock noon (central standard time) on the 21st day of May, 1985, and not before, be open to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations and restrictions contained in said agreement, the statutes hereinbefore specified and the laws of the United States applicable thereto." James A. Wetmore, of New-York, a clerk in the

Chief Clerk's office, Treasury Department, has been designated to act temporarily as appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Herman Kretz. Mr. Wetmore will resume his former position on July 1 next, when a permanent appointment will be made from some division chief now in the Treas-

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY. Washington, May 17.-Lieutenant Knapp's report into his investigation of alleged Brooklyn Navy Yard irregularities has not yet been received by Secretary Herbert in its entirety, and until the full report i contents. It is stated, however, that there will be othing to justify the highly sensational publications made in a Brooklyn newspaper. There have beet apparent irregularities, and broad stretchings of

rolls or any other very serious delinquencies. Admiral Kirkland left Algiers with the San Fran cisco and Marbichead to-day for Gibraltar on the way to Southampton, where the vessels will be ron will go to Kiel to take part in the opening of the Baltic Canal. Admiral Kirkland will be in command. The Alliance reached Southampton to-day and the Amphitrite reached Savannah, Ga., this norning, where she was sent at the request of the

Navy regulations, but no dead men carried on th

citizens of that place.

The Alert arrived at Panama last night after spending a week at San Juan del Sar, Nicaragua.

The torpedo boat Cushing left Norfolk to-day by Dismai Swamp Canal for the North Carolina sounds on her inland cruise south.

Washington, May 17 .- The following naval orders have been issued: Lieutenant F. S. Carter has been detached from the Albatross and transferred to the detached from the Albatross and transferred to the receiving-ship independence at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Lieutenant R. S. Scott, detached from the Reanington and ordered to the Albatross as executive officer. Ensign R. H. Laigh has been detached from the Hennington and ordered to the Albatross. Ensign C. H. Hughes, detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Albatross.

The following Army orders have been issued: The following Army orders have been issued: The following transfers of officers are ordered to take effect this date. First Lieutenant Frederic D. Evans from the 24th Infantry to the 18th Infantry, Company I. First Lieutenant James Baylies from the 18th Infantry to the 18th Infantry, Company G. First Lieutenant Charles E. Tayman from the 18th Infantry to the 24th Infantry, Company I. Special order directing Lieutenant Baylies to proceed to

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GANNETT SCHOOL AGAIN. All students graduates or non-graduates of Rev. George Gannett's school at Pemberton Square, or Chester Square, Boston, interested in forming an alumnae association are requested to be present at a meeting to be held for that purpose May 27, 4 p. m., at Hotel Vendome, Boston, Mass. Any one unable to attend, but interested, may send letter with address on that date to Mrs. RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS, Hotel Vendome.

join his proper station, Fort Bliss, Tex., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to join his proper station, Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence. Special order relative to Lieutenant Evans is revoked. Special order directing Lieutenant Tayman to proceed to join his proper station, Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, is revoked. The retirement from active service by operation of law of Colonel Judson D. Bingham, assistant quartermaster-general, is announced,

That "there are artists and artists" even in millinery, was never more fully demonstrated than has been the case in Paris this season by the keen

competition between the fashionable modistes as to which one shall be considered the leader, and have her exclusive models the most in vogue. As a rule, the productions of nearly all are considered by the most fastidious women to be greatly over-trimmed; some of the styles are laden with masses of flowers, passementerie, butterflies, feathers and ribbons; others bear grotesque gilt ornaments, placed at right angles on the hats amid loops and lace pleatings, flowers and foliage. Then there are Rembrandt models with crowns and brims distorted in every possible shape. Among the shapes brought out by a leading modiste is to be seen an odd little capote, which more resembles a tiny headdress than a bonnet; it is composed of a mixture of creamy lace, pale-green foliage and flowers, and would certainly be a most charming accompaniment for a summer toilet. Heretofore the word "Frenchy," used in connection with the appearance of a lady's hat, conveyed the idea of something artistic and dressy, but as many of the models in highest favor this season in Paris among the really tastefully dressed women have been evolved by Miss Stuart, No. 26 Avenue de l'Opera, evolved by Miss Stuart, No. 28 Avenue de l'Opera, an Americani ady, it would be almost correct to say "American" instead of "Frenchy" when one sees a lady wearing a tastefully trimmed and particularly "fetching" hat. It would be almost safe to make the same remark, under similar circumstances, in New-York, as Miss Stuart's patronage this spring has been very large among our fair countrywomen visiting Paris, en route for home from the Riviera.

STATE SENATORS IN THE NORTH WOODS. Saranae Lake, N. Y., May 17.-The party of Senators which left Albany yesterday were at Beaver River Station and Nehasane to-day. They will leave morrow morning, and will reach Saranac Lake at about 9 o'clock. After a stay of two hours there, they will go to Lake Placid, where they will dine at the Stevens House.

LEFT \$200,000 TO AN ART ASSOCIATION.

Indianapolis, May 17 (Special).-The will of John Herron was probated to-day, and by it the bulk of is fortune is given to the Indianapolis Art Association in a bequest of \$300,000. The Pree Kindergarten, Orphans' Home and other benevolent institutions receive smaller sums. Miss Annie Turrell, a niece, who was severely burned in attempting to save Mr. Herron from the flames in California, and which caused his death, receives \$10,000. The will provides that the Art Association shall preserve and exhibit with its exhibits the portraits of the Herron family and their heiriooms, and that the name Herron stall be in some way included in the name of the association. The administrator of the estate qualified this afternoon and gave bond in the sum of \$400,000. The bequest to the Art Association was a surprise to the directors, who first learned of the gift when the will was probated. The will provides that any legatee attempting to contest it shall receive nothing. John Herron was nearly seventy years of age. He was born in England and came to this country with his sister. For awhile he lived in Cincinnati and then moved to this city.



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so severe that at times the pain of combined she took medicines for her troubles, but it re-

afflictions would cause me to have fainting fits | wained for Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure her and and spells like lock-jaw. Five different time plate her where she is to-day." W. J. Huntley.

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